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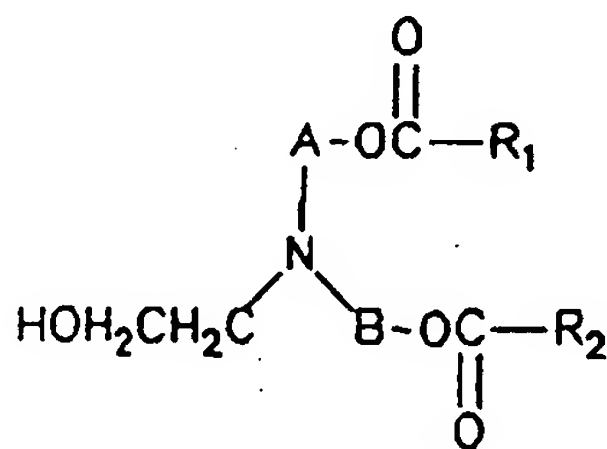
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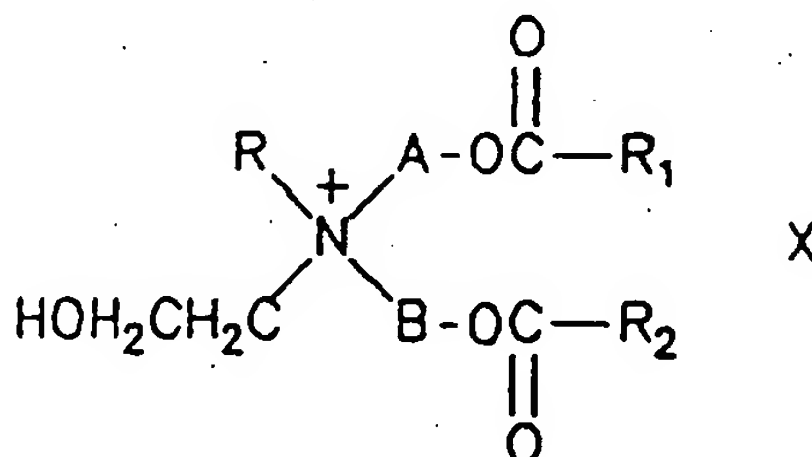
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F-69392 Lyon Cédex 03 (FR)(54) **Hair conditioner compositions containing fatty acid ester derivatives of alkanolamines.**

(57) The present invention provides hair conditioner compositions comprising an effective conditioning amount of an alkanolamine derivative selected from the group consisting of:
an alkanolamine ester of formula II:



where

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and
R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms;
an alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt of formula III:



where

R is lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms; and

X is Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, RSO₃⁻, or RSO₄⁻; and

mixtures of the alkanolamine ester and the alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt.

The invention further provides conditioning compositions comprising alkanolamine derivatives of formulas II and/or III and silicone conditioning compounds. Methods for preparing such conditioning compositions are also disclosed.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTIONField of the Invention

5 This invention relates to hair conditioning compositions and more specifically it relates to hair conditioning compositions comprising an alkanolamine derivative conditioning compound. It also relates to conditioner compositions comprising a silicone oil conditioning compound and an alkanolamine derivative.

Description of the Related Art

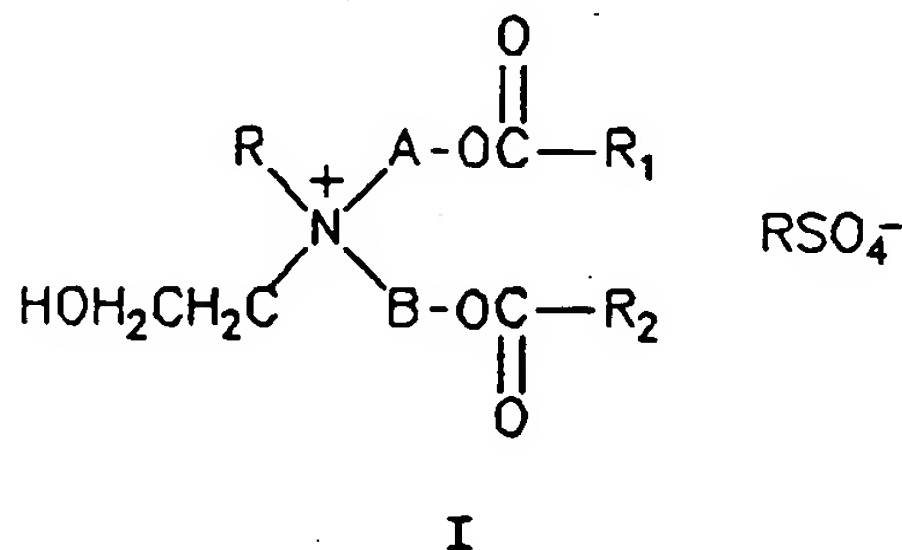
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Quaternary ammonium compounds have been extensively used as conditioning agents in both rinse-out and leave-on hair conditioners. In addition, long chain alkyl amines and alkanolamines have routinely been incorporated into hair conditioner compositions for use as emulsifiers, suspending or thickening agents. The quaternary compounds mentioned above are well known to provide a conditioning effect on hair by
 15 improving detangling, wet combing, dry combing, wet and dry feel and static/fly away. However, quaternary ammonium salts alone are unable to provide sufficient conditioning effects to hair conditioning and especially to hair that is chemically treated, long, or naturally wavy.

For that reason, silicone oil conditioning compounds have been utilized to enhance the performance of hair conditioning compositions. However, silicones are not compatible with all quaternary salts or all
 20 conditioner bases. For example, most low molecular weight (low vapor pressure) and high molecular weight (high vapor pressure) silicone compounds, when combined in a conditioner with a di- or tri-long-chain alkyl quaternary ammonium salt, do not yield good conditioning effects on hair. Such conditioners tend to result in an oily feel and poor overall combing properties. See, for example, U.S. Patent No. 4,777,037.

Quaternary ammonium salts have routinely been incorporated into fabric softening compositions. For
 25 example, alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salts of the general formula I

30



35

where

40

R is methyl;

A and B are ethylene;

and R₁ and R₂ are alkyl or alkenyl groups having 14 to 18 carbon atoms;

have been incorporated into various laundry fabric softening compositions. In particular, U.S. Patent No. 3,915,867 discloses the use of N-methyl,N,N-di-(β-C₁₄-C₁₈-acyloxyethyl),N-β-hydroxy ethyl ammonium
 45 methylsulfate as the active softening ingredient in a fabric softening composition.

The currently utilized quaternary ammonium salts are frequently made from synthetic sources, are normally not biodegradable, and have a high toxicity towards fish and water plants.

Similar quaternary ammonium compounds have also been incorporated into fabric softeners. See, for example, European Patent application No. EP 295 386 A2; European Patent Application No. EP 370 675 A2;
 50 J.A.C.S., 104: 456-61 (1982); and Comun. Jorn. Com. Esp. Deterg. 20: 181-192 (1989).

Silicone oil compounds traditionally have been incorporated into hair conditioning compositions with various quaternary ammonium salts. Exemplary of the quaternary ammonium salts that have been incorporated into silicone containing conditions are: di(hydrogenated) tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride; coco bis(hydroxyethyl) methyl ammonium chloride; trimethyl soyaalkyl ammonium chloride; cocoalkyl
 55 trimethyl ammonium chloride; di-C₁₂-C₁₈-alkyl dimethyl ammonium salts; dicocoalkyl dimethyl ammonium chloride; trimethyl tallow ammonium chloride; lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride; tri-C₈₋₁₀ alkyl methyl ammonium chlorides; and di-C₁₄₋₁₆-alkyl dimethyl ammonium chloride salts.

Representative hair conditioner compositions are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,777,037. That patent discloses hair conditioning compositions which comprise a di-C₁₂₋₁₈-alkyl-di-C₁₋₂-alkyl ammonium salt and a polydimethyl siloxane (a volatile cyclic silicone).

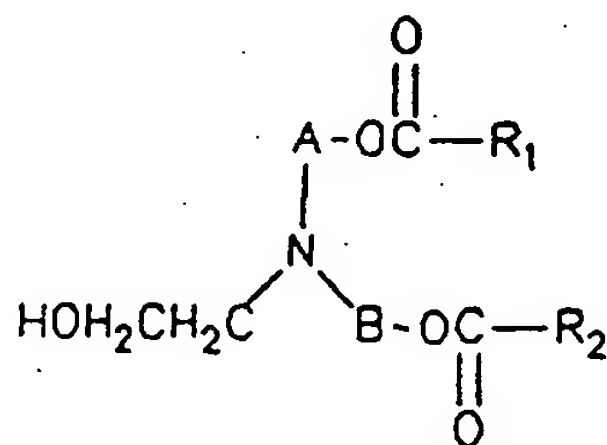
Accordingly, conditioning compositions are desired that employ a conditioning compound or silicone and a conditioning compound where the conditioning compound is compatible with the silicone as well as prepared from a natural resource, readily and ultimately biodegradable, and only minimally toxic to fish and water plants.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides hair conditioner compositions comprising fatty acid ester derivatives of alkanolamines which impart excellent conditioning properties to hair.

The present invention provides hair conditioners comprising an effective conditioning amount of an alkanolamine derivative selected from the group consisting of:

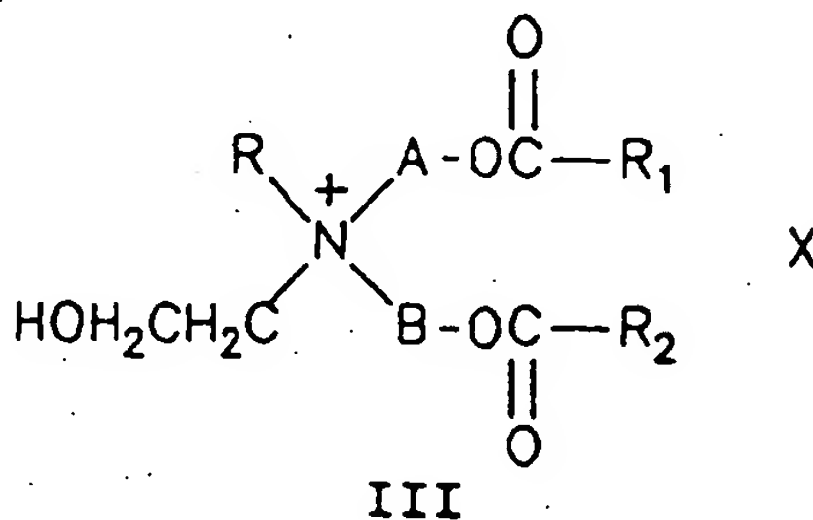
an alkanolamine ester of formula II:



II

where

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and
 R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms;
 an alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt of formula III:



III

where

R is lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;
 A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and
 R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms;
 and

X is Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, RSO₃⁻, or RSO₄⁻; and
 mixtures of the alkanolamine ester and the alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt.

The present invention further provides hair conditioning compositions comprising a silicone oil conditioning compound and an alkanolamine derivative of Formula II and/or Formula III.

The present invention also provides methods for preparing hair conditioning compositions comprising a compound of formula II and/or III and a silicone oil conditioning agent.

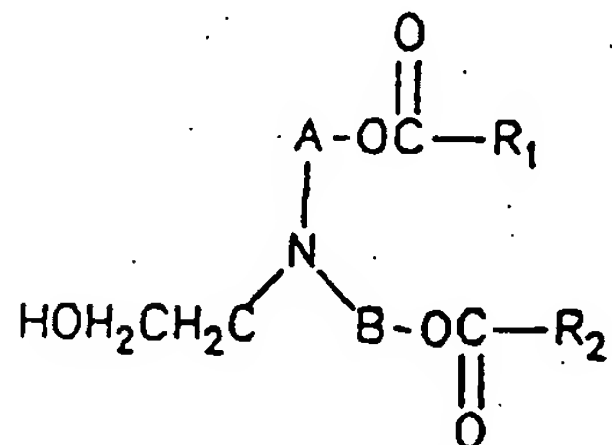
It has been surprisingly discovered that the alkanolamine derivatives of formulas II and III are capable of functioning efficiently in combination with silicone conditioning agents of various vapor pressures and molecular weights.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It has been unexpectedly discovered that when hair conditioning compositions are prepared to contain a fatty acid ester derivative of an alkanolamine or a silicone oil conditioning compound and a fatty acid ester derivative of an alkanolamine, the resultant hair conditioning compositions provide excellent conditioning effects on hair.

Thus, the present invention provides hair conditioners comprising an effective conditioning amount of an alkanolamine derivative selected from the group consisting of:

an alkanolamine ester of formula II:



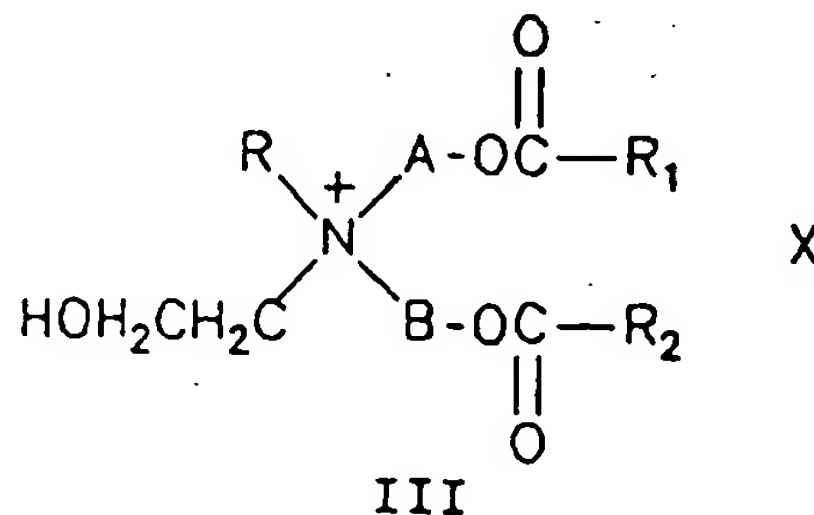
II

where

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms;

an alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt of formula III:



III

where

R is lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms;

and

X is Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, RSO₃⁻, or RSO₄⁻; and

mixtures of the alkanolamine ester and the alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt.

In addition, the present invention encompasses hair conditioning compositions comprising effective conditioning amounts of a compound of formula II and/or formula III and a silicone oil conditioning compound.

In the hair conditioning compositions of the present invention, these alkanolamine derivatives function alone or in tandem with silicone oil conditioning compounds to provide conditioning effects on hair. The alkanolamine derivatives of formulas II and III were surprisingly discovered to be capable of functioning efficiently in combination with silicone conditioning agents of various vapor pressures and molecular weights. These alkanolamine derivatives provide excellent conditioner compositions with silicones of a wide range of molecular weights and vapor pressures.

The hair conditioning compositions prepared to contain both an alkanolamine derivative of formula II and/or III and a silicone conditioning compound were also unexpectedly found to exhibit conditioning properties greater than the aggregate of the conditioning properties of each individual component. In addition, the compositions of the present invention are prepared using alkanolamine derivatives that demonstrate minimal fish and water plant toxicity, are readily and ultimately biodegradable and are

prepared from simple natural resources.

The present invention relates to hair conditioning compositions which contain water and an alkanolamine derivative conditioning agent. These alkanolamine derivatives have the chemical formulas II and III shown above. The invention also relates to hair conditioning compositions which contain water and a combination of a silicone and an alkanolamine derivative of formula II or III. The compositions of this invention are useful both as water dispersions or aqueous emulsions preferably stable emulsions in which water comprises the external phase.

Those skilled in the art will recognize a variety of synthetic methodologies for preparing the alkanolamine derivatives of formulas II and III. Exemplary of suitable preparative methods for synthesizing an alkanolamine ester of formula II is an acid catalyzed esterification of a fatty acid with an alkanol. In addition, such an alkanolamine ester may be prepared by a base-catalyzed transesterification of a methyl ester in the presence of an alkanolamine.

The resulting alkanolamine esters may be quaternized using any suitable quaternizing agent, such as for example, dimethyl sulfate.

A synthesis of compounds of these classes is found in U.S. Patent No. 3,915,867.

The silicone compounds which may be used in the hair conditioning compositions of the present invention are well known and include those that have been generally taught to be useful in a variety of emulsions. The silicones useful for incorporation into the conditioning compositions of the invention are silicone fluids as well as silicone gums. Such silicones will have viscosities ranging from a few hundred centipoise to about 1,000,000 centipoise. A blend of high and low silicones can be utilized in order to obtain the desired conditioning effect and to facilitate incorporation into a hair conditioner product.

Among the silicone compounds suitable for incorporation into conditioning compositions of the invention are dimethicones and cyclomethicones which may be represented by the formula:

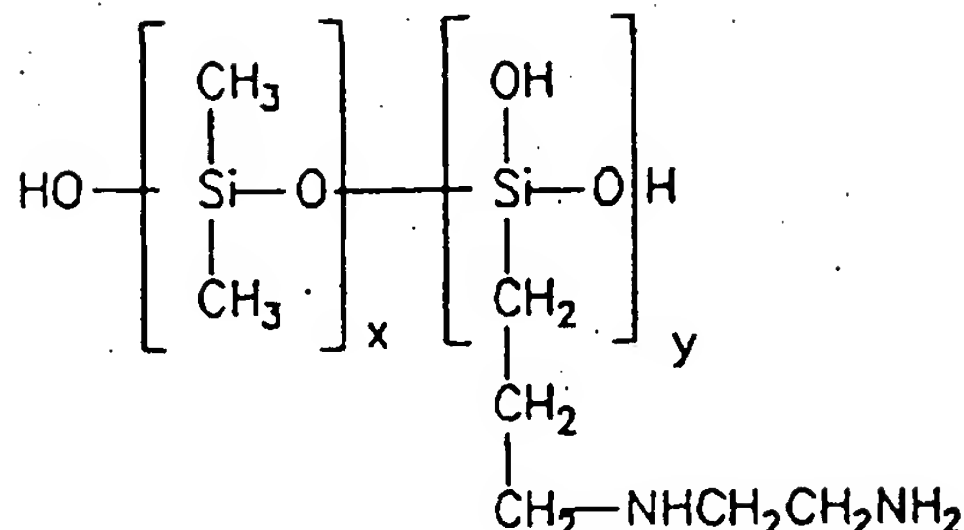


wherein R is a 1 to 3 carbon alkyl group, n is a integer from 3 to 10, preferably from 3 to 7, and the unsatisfied valences on the oxygen and silicon atoms at the ends of the chain may be joined to one another to form a cyclic structure. Suitable silicone compounds are, for example, U.C.C. Y-7207, sold by Union Carbide Corporation in which each R is methyl and which typically comprises by weight 99.4% tetramer, 0.6% trimer and traces of the pentamer and hexamer; and SWS-03314, sold by SWS Silicones, a Division of Stauffer Chemical Company, in which R is methyl and which is substantially all tetramer; and Dow Corning 344 fluid, sold by Dow Corning, Inc., in which R is methyl and which typically comprises by weight about 88% tetramer, about 11.8% pentamer and traces of trimer and hexamer. Typical vapor pressures of silicones are shown in the table below. These vapor pressures were determined using Dow Corning 344 fluid at various temperatures.

Temperature	Vapor Pressure, mm Hg
20°C	1
64°C	10
77°C	20
92°C	40
101°C	60
114°C	100
155°C	400
178°C	760

Such silicones are said by one manufacturer to be useful in various cosmetic compositions such as antiperspirants, deodorants, hair sprays, hair coloring and hair grooming products, and because of their low viscosity and surface tension provide a light silky feel on hair and skin. These silicones, are also reported to be non-greasy but to provide subtle lubrication.

Also suitable for use in the invention are amodimethicones of the formula:



where x is an integer at least equal to 4, and y is an integer at least equal to 4.

Such silicone compounds may be synthesized to have molecular weights and vapor pressures that range from low to high. In addition, such amodimethicones may be quaternized to yield cationic amine functional polymer emulsions. Representative emulsions are available from Dow Corning and include 929 cationic emulsion, Silicone Q2-7224, and Silicone DC X2-8939.

The preferred compositions of the invention typically include water, an alkanolamine derivative of formula II and/or III. Water typically constitutes at least about 70 weight percent of the weight of the conditioning composition, and more preferably about 80 weight percent.

The silicones may be present in the hair conditioning compositions of this invention in amounts of from about 0.5 to about 15 weight percent of the composition. Preferably, these silicones are present at from about 1 to about 10 percent by weight of the conditioning composition. Particularly preferred amounts of silicone in the compositions of the invention are from about 1.0 to about 6 percent of the composition.

The alkanolamine derivative conditioning agents are preferably present at from about 0.5 to about 20 percent by weight of the composition as an active ingredient. More preferably, the alkanolamine derivative conditioning agent is present at from about 1 to about 5 weight percent, as an active ingredient. In particularly preferred compositions, alkanolamine derivative is present at from about 1-3 percent of the composition.

In certain compositions according to the invention, the alkanolamine derivative is present as a mixture of an alkanolamine ester and alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt. In such compositions, the combined amount of the alkanolamine ester and alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt ranges from about 0.1% to about 20% of the conditioner composition. In these compositions, the ratio of alkanolamine ester to alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt ranges from about 1:99 to about 99:1. In more preferred compositions, the ratio of alkanolamine ester to alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt ranges between about 1:75 to about 1:10.

In certain embodiments of the invention, the alkanolamine derivative is introduced into the composition as an about 50-99% mixture of the alkanolamine derivative in alcohol or glycol. In certain preferred embodiments, the alkanolamine derivative conditioning compound is introduced as an about 70-80% mixture of the alkanolamine derivative in the alcohol or glycol. Particularly preferred embodiments of the invention are prepared using a mixture of the alkanolamine derivative in propylene glycol, ethanol or isopropanol.

Preferred alkanolamine derivatives according to the invention are N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated talloyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl ammonium methyl sulfate; and N-Methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate.

It is noted that the long aliphatic chains of the the quaternary ammonium conditioning agents, designated by R₁ and R₂ in formulas II and III above, need not be solely or primarily of one chain length; i.e., the long chain need not be cetyl, myristyl, lauryl or stearyl. Rather, conditioning agents having long aliphatic chains R₁ and R₂ containing a mixture of lengths can be used. Such conditioning agents are conveniently prepared from naturally occurring materials, such as tallow, coconut oil, soya oil and the like, or from synthetically produced mixtures.

The compositions of this invention containing only water, silicone and the alkanolamine derivative are milky-white, relatively viscous dispersions. Those compositions are stable to phase separation at a temperatures of about 0° to about 45° C for at least 30 days after their preparation, and are typically stable to phase separation indefinitely at temperatures of from about 20 to 25° C.

The compositions of this invention can also be in the form of emulsions that contain additional amounts of hydrophilic and/or hydrophobic emulsifiers. Emulsions containing additional emulsifier materials are particularly preferred. It is preferred that those emulsions be stable to phase separation at a temperature of about 45° C for a period of about 30 days after their preparation. The emulsions are more preferably stable

to phase separation at temperature normally found in commercial product storage and shipping for periods of six months or more.

The compositions of the invention may also contain thickeners or emulsifiers. The thickeners and emulsifiers may be long chain fatty alcohols having from about 11 to about 22 carbon atoms. These alcohols can be used alone, or in admixture with each other. When included in the compositions, the alcohol is preferably present at from about 0.5 to about 10 weight percent of the composition, and more preferably at from about 2 to about 5 weight percent.

Lauryl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, and the like, and mixtures thereof are contemplated herein. In addition, mixtures of natural or synthetic fatty alcohols having fatty chain lengths of from about 11 to about 22 carbons are also useful. Several such mixtures are available commercially, and are exemplified by the material containing a mixture of synthetic alcohols with 12 to 15 carbons in the alkyl chain sold under the trademark NEODOL 25 by Shell Chemical Company, and the material containing a mixture of synthetic alcohols with chain lengths of 12 to 18 carbons sold under the trademark ALFOL 1216 Alcohol by Conoco Chemicals.

Fatty alcohols of the above discussed carbon chain lengths which are ethoxylated to contain an average of one or two moles of ethylene oxide per mole of fatty alcohol can be used in place of the fatty alcohols themselves. Examples of such useful ethoxylated fatty acids include ethylene glycol cetyl ether, polyoxyethylene (2) stearyl ether, and the like; the exemplary compounds having CTFA Dictionary names of Ceteth-1 and Steareth-2, respectively.

The thickeners and emulsifiers suitable for use in the invention may also be compounds such as, for example, hydroxyethylcellulose (available under the tradename Natrosol® from Aqualon), hydroxypropyl methylcellulose (available under the tradename Methocel® from Dow Chemical), xanthan gum (available under the tradenames Keltrol® and Kelzan® from Kelco), and N,N-dimethyl, N-stearyl amine (available under the tradename Lexamine® S-13 from Inolex).

A tertiary amidoamine can also be present in the hair conditioning compositions of this invention, and is present in particularly preferred compositions at a concentration of from about 0.1 to about 2 weight percent of the composition, and more preferably at from about 0.25 to about 1 weight percent.

The tertiary amidoamines useful herein have structures conforming to the formula $R^1-C(=O)-N-H-R^2-N-(R^3)_2$ wherein R^1 is a fatty chain having about 11 to about 17 carbon atoms, R^2 is an alkylene group having 2 or 3 carbon atoms and each R^3 is ethyl or methyl. Exemplary, useful, tertiary amidoamines include dimethylaminopropyl stearamide, diethylaminoethyl stearamide and dimethylaminopropyl myristamide. The R^1 group of the tertiary amidoamines can also be prepared from coconut, soya and tallow fatty acids, or the like.

The hair conditioning compositions of this invention suitably are near neutral to slightly acidic in pH value. Thus, the hair conditioners of this invention preferably have pH values of from about 3 to about 8, and more preferably from about 3.5 to about 6.0.

Ingredients in addition to water and the previously discussed ingredients can also be present in the composition of this invention. These additional ingredients include, but are not limited to, polyhydric alcohols, such as propylene glycol or glycerin; hydroxyethylated fatty alcohols having from about 12 to 18 carbon atoms in the fatty chain and an average of about 15 to about 30 moles of ethylene oxide added per mole of alcohol; opacifiers, which are inorganic salts such as, for example, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, ammonium chloride, or magnesium sulfate; or perfumes, colorants, preservatives and the like. Suitable hydroxyethylated fatty alcohols include the previously described fatty alcohols having from about 11 to 18 carbon atoms which contain the desired amount of hydroxyethylation such as polyoxyethylene (20) cetyl ether, polyoxyethylene (30) stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene (15) lauryl ether, the polyoxyethylene glycol ether of synthetic fatty alcohols having about 11 to 15 carbons in the fatty chain and an average of 20 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol, and the polyethylene glycol ether of fatty alcohols containing primarily cetyl and stearyl alcohol and an average of 20 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol. These exemplary hydroxyethylated fatty alcohols are given the following CTFA Dictionary names, respectively: Ceteth-20, Steareth-30, Laureth-15, Pareth-15-20 and Ceteareth-20. Conditioners according to the invention may optionally include preservatives such as, for example, 1,3,5,5-tetramethyl hydantoin (DMDM hydantoin).

The compositions of the invention provided excellent results in the areas of detangling, wet- and dry-combability, wet and dry feel, static/flyaway, sheen, body, etc. These conditioning properties were demonstrated with conditioner compositions incorporating a variety of silicone compounds having a wide range of molecular weights and vapor pressures. These results were demonstrated in salon tests and in laboratory tests on swatches of hair. As pointed out above, the hair conditioning compositions prepared to contain both an alkanolamine derivative of formula II and/or III and a silicone conditioning compound were unexpectedly found to exhibit conditioning properties greater than the aggregate of the conditioning

properties of each individual component.

The conditioning compositions of the present invention are readily manufactured using any conventional emulsification process. The manufacture of the conditioners may be effected using either single-phase hot processes or multi-phase processes.

5 One skilled in the art will recognize that modifications may be made in the present invention without deviating from the spirit or scope of the invention. The invention is illustrated further by the following examples which are not to be construed as limiting the invention or scope of the specific procedures described herein.

10 Example 1

Preparation of N-methyl, N, N-di (β -partially hydrogenated talloyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate

15 1. N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated talloyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethylamine

To a suitable reaction flask equipped with a stirrer, nitrogen inlet and thermometer was added 81.4 g of partially hydrogenated tallow fatty acid. The atmosphere in the flask was purged with nitrogen, after which phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4 , 0.12g) and triethanolamine (TEA, 24.4g) were added. The reaction flask was
20 heated at about 155-160°C while removing water until the reaction was complete.

The resulting N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated talloyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethylamine may be incorporated into conditioner compositions or may be quaternized as described below. If it is used as the free amine, it can be added neat or as a mixture of the amine in an alcohol or glycol.

25 2. Quaternization with dimethyl sulfate

To 100g of the diester amine product prepared have in part 1 was added 19.1g of dimethyl sulfate and the mixture heated for about 2 hours at 97°C. A viscous diester quaternary ammonium dimethyl sulfate product was obtained. Prior to incorporation into a conditioner composition, the diester quaternary ammonium methyl sulfate product was mixed with isopropanol, ethanol or propylene glycol to yield an about 50-
30 99% mixture of the quaternary ammonium methyl sulfate in isopropanol, ethanol, or propylene glycol. The diester quaternary ammonium methyl sulfate product prepared according to this procedure may also contain triethanolamine and/or diester amine.

35 Example 2

Preparation of N-Methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl ammonium methyl sulfate

40 1. N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethylamine

A 4-neck, 1 liter reaction flash fitted with a stirrer, thermometer, nitrogen inlet, and a vacuum distillation assembly was charged with 1.78 moles of partially hydrogenated palm fatty acid methyl ester, 133.2g (0.893 moles) of TEA and 8g of a 25% solution of sodium methoxide. The mixture was stirred and heated to
45 91-105°C under vacuum (about 28 inches of Hg) and nitrogen flow (about 5 cc/min) for about 1.75 hours. 579g of resulting amine ester were obtained.

The resulting N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethylamine may be incorporated into conditioner compositions or may be quaternized as described below. If it is used as the free amine, it can be added neat or as a mixture of the amine in an alcohol or glycol.

50

2. Quaternization with dimethyl sulfate

The diester amine obtained in part 1 of Example 2 above was quaternized with dimethyl sulfate using substantially the same procedure as set forth in part 2 of Example 1. Prior to use in a conditioner
55 composition, the diester quaternary ammonium methyl sulfate product was mixed with isopropanol, ethanol or propylene glycol to yield an about 50-95% mixture of diester quaternary ammonium methyl sulfate in isopropanol, ethanol, or propylene glycol. The diester quaternary ammonium methyl sulfate product prepared according to this procedure may also contain triethanolamine and/or diester amine.

Example 3

Preparation of a Rinse-Out Hair Conditioner Composition

To a suitable vessel equipped with mixing, heating, and cooling capabilities were added about 468g of deionized water. The water was then mixed as 3.0g of hydroxyethylcellulose was added to the vessel. This mixture was mixed for about 5 minutes after which about 0.05g of a 50% aqueous solution of NaOH was added and the resulting mixture mixed until smooth and free of lumps. To this mixture was then added about 6.0g of N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated talloyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate as a 75% mixture in propylene glycol, and the resultant mixture heated to 70-75°C. To the 70-75°C mixture was added about 10g cetearyl alcohol. After mixing for about 30 minutes, the mixture was cooled to about 45°C, and 12.5g of a 20 percent aqueous potassium chloride solution added. The pH was adjusted to between 3.5 and 4.0 with 50 percent aqueous citric acid or 50 percent aqueous NaOH. The resulting conditioner composition, 3A, had a pH of 4.0.

Conditioner compositions 3B and 3C were prepared using essentially the same procedures set forth above for preparing composition 3A. Table I below shows the amounts of each component in compositions 3A, 3B and 3C. Each of these compositions resulted in excellent conditioning of hair as demonstrated in both salon and laboratory settings.

Conditioner compositions 3A, 3B and 3C demonstrated excellent stability at 20°C for three months, and at 2°C and 45°C for 30 days.

TABLE 1

Component ¹	3A	3B	3C
deionized water	93.56	93.46	74.89
hydroxyethyl cellulose	0.60	0.70	0.60
sodium hydroxide (NaOH)	0.01	0.01	0.01
tallow ester quaternary ammonium salt ²	1.33	-	-
palm ester quaternary ammonium salt ³	-	1.33	20.0
cetearyl alcohol	2.00	2.00	2.0
potassium chloride (20% aqueous solution)	2.50	2.50	2.50
citric acid (50% aqueous solution)	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
sodium hydroxide (50% aqueous solution)	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
pH	4.0	4.0	4.0

¹ component amounts are expressed as percent of final composition

² N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated talloyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl ammonium methyl sulfate (75% in propylene glycol)

³ N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate (75% in propylene glycol)

Example 4

Preparation of a Hair Conditioner Composition

To a suitable vessel equipped with stirring, heating, and cooling capabilities was added 454g of deionized water, 2.5g of N,N-dimethyl N-stearyl amine, and 0.5g of a 50% aqueous solution of citric acid. This mixture was stirred and heated to 70-75°C. At 70-75°C, 15g of cetyl alcohol and 11g of a 70 percent mixture of N-methyl, N, N-di(β -partially hydrogenated talloyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate in propylene glycol were added and the mixture emulsified for 20-30 minutes at 70-75°C. The mixture was then cooled to about 50°C at which time 6.5g of a 20 percent aqueous potassium chloride (KCl) solution was added. This mixture was then stirred well and 10g of Silicone DC 345 added. The pH was checked and adjusted if necessary to between 3.5 and 6 with 50% aqueous citric acid or 50 percent aqueous NaOH. The resulting conditioner composition, 4A, had a final pH of 3.6.

Conditioner compositions 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E, 4F, and 4G were prepared using essentially the same procedure set forth above for preparing composition 4A. Table II below shows the amount of each

component in compositions 4A-4G. Each of these compositions resulted in excellent conditioning of hair as demonstrated in both salon and laboratory settings.

Table II

5

Component ¹	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	4G
Deionized water	90.44	89.44	89.84	91.34	90.44	92.54	83.43
N,N-dimethyl, N-stearyl amine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
10 50% aq. citric acid	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	--	0.20
tallow ester quaternary ammonium salt ²	2.66	2.66	--	--	--	--	--
palm ester quaternary ammonium salt ³	--	--	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66
cetyl alcohol	3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
20% aqueous KCl	1.30	1.30	2.40	2.40	1.30	1.30	1.30
15 Silicone DC 345	2.00	2.00	2.00	--	2.00	--	2.00
50% aq. NaOH	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
50% aq. citric acid	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
Brij® 721 ⁴	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
Brij® 58 ⁵	--	0.5	--	--	--	--	--
20 Promulgen® G ⁶	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.00
Silicone Q2 7224 ⁷ (35%)	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.71
DMDM hydantoin	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.20
pH	3.6	3.85	3.8	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.0

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1 component amounts are expressed as percent of final composition

2 N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated talloxyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl ammonium methyl sulfate (75% in propylene glycol)

3 N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate (75% in propylene glycol)

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4 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_{21}\text{OH}$, Brij is a registered trademark of ICI Americas

5 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{CH}_2(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_{20}\text{OH}$, Brij is a registered trademark of ICI Americas

6 mixture of cetyl/stearyl alcohols and polyoxyethylene ethers of cetyl/stearyl alcohol. Promulgen is a registered trademark of Amerchol Corp.

7 cationic emulsion of noncrosslinking, amine functional polymer (Dow Corning)

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Example 5

Preparation of a Hair Conditioner Composition

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To a suitable vessel equipped with stirring, heating, and cooling capabilities was added 196g of deionized water and 1.0g of N,N-dimethyl,N-stearyl amine. The mixture was heated with stirring to about 70°C. After all the amine had melted, 1.2g of N-Methyl, N, N-di (β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl ammonium methyl sulfate was added with stirring and the mixture subsequently

45 cooled to about 30°C. At 30°C, 2.0g of Silicone DC 345 was added and the mixture stirred sufficiently to produce an emulsion. The pH was checked and adjusted to between 4 and 5 with 50 percent aq. citric acid or 50 aq. percent NaOH. The resulting conditioner product, 5A, had a pH of 4.5.

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Conditioner compositions 5B and 5C were prepared essentially according to the procedure set forth above for preparing composition 5A. Table III below shows the amount of each component in compositions 5A-5C. Each of these compositions resulted in excellent conditioning of hair as demonstrated in both salon and laboratory settings.

Table III

Component	5A	5B	5C
deionized water	97.90	97.95	96.10
N,N-dimethyl,N-stearyl amine	0.50	0.50	0.50
palm ester quaternary ammonium salt ²	0.60	0.55	0.55
silicone DC 345	1.00	1.00	--
50% aq. citric acid	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
50% aq. NaOH	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
silicone Q2-7224 (35%)	--	--	2.85
pH	3.5	3.5	3.5

1 component amounts are expressed as percent of final composition

2 N-methyl, N, N-di (β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate (75% in propylene glycol)

Example 6

Preparation of a Hair Conditioner Composition

To a suitable vessel equipped with heating, stirring, and cooling capabilities and charged with 429g of deionized water was added 2.5g of N,N-dimethyl, N-stearylamine, and 11.0 g of N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated talloyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxy-ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate while heating to about 70°-75°C. At between 70° and 75°C, 12.5g of cetyl alcohol was added and the mixture stirred for 30 minutes. The mixture was then cooled and at about 50°C 6.5g of a 20 percent aqueous solution of KCl was added, followed by 10.0g of Silicone DC 345 and 28.6g of Q2-7224 (35 percent). After mixing, the pH was checked and adjusted to between 3.5 and 4.5 with 50 percent aq. citric acid or 50% aq. NaOH. The conditioner composition, 5A, having a pH of 4.0, was then cooled to room temperature.

Compositions 6A - 6I were prepared essentially according to the method set forth above to prepare composition 6A; these compositions are shown below in Table IV. Each of these compositions resulted in excellent conditioning of hair as demonstrated in both salon and laboratory settings.

Table IV

Component ¹	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I
deionized water	85.33	84.83	84.63	90.54	84.83	93.04	86.83	83.38	86.83
N,N-dimethyl, N-stearylamine	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	--	0.50	0.75	0.50
tallow ester quaternary ammonium salt ²	2.66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
palm ester quaternary ammonium salt ²	--	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66	2.66
cetyl alcohol	2.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
20% aqueous KCl	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Silicone DC 345	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	--	--	2.00	--
Silicone Q2-7224	5.71	5.71	5.71	--	--	--	--	--	5.71
Cationic Emulsion 929 ⁴	--	--	--	--	5.71	--	--	5.71	--
DC X2-8939 ⁵	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.71	--	--
citric acid	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
aq. NaOH	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
DMDM Hydantoin	--	--	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.2	--
pH	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

¹ component amounts are expressed as percent of final composition

² N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated talloyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl ammonium methyl sulfate (75% in propylene glycol)

³ N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxyethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl ammonium methylsulfate (75% in propylene glycol)

⁴ emulsion of an amine functional polymer (Dow Corning)

⁵ microemulsion of an amine functional polymer (Dow Corning)

Example 7

Preparation of a Hair Conditioner Composition

To a suitable vessel equipped with stirring, heating, and cooling capabilities was added 426g of deionized water, 2.5g of N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl amine, and 11.0g of a 70% mixture of N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl ammo-

nium methyl sulfate in propylene glycol. This mixture was stirred and heated to 70-75°C. At 70-75°C, 15g of cetyl alcohol were added and the mixture emulsified for 20-30 minutes at 70-75°C. The mixture was then cooled about 50°C at which time 6.5g of a 20 percent aqueous potassium chloride (KCl) solution was added. This mixture was then stirred well and 10g of Silicone DC 345, 28.5g of Silicone X2-8939, and 1.00g of DMDM hydantoin were added. The composition, 7A, was stirred until homogeneous; and the pH was checked and adjusted if necessary to between 4.0 and 4.5 with 50% aqueous citric acid or 50 percent aqueous NaOH.

Conditioner compositions 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E, 7F, and 7G were prepared using essentially the same procedure set forth above for preparing composition 7A. Table V below shows the amount of each component in compositions 7A-7E. Each of these compositions resulted in excellent conditioning of hair as demonstrated in both salon and laboratory settings.

Table V

Component ¹	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E
Deionized water	85.09	85.79	93.50	93.80	85.09
hydroxyethylcellulose	--	--	--	0.70	0.70
palm ester amine ²	0.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
palm ester quaternary ammonium salt ³	2.20	--	--	--	--
cetyl alcohol	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	3.00
20% aqueous KCl	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Silicone DC 345	2.00	2.00	--	--	2.00
Silicone DC X2-8939	5.71	5.71	--	--	5.71
50% aq. NaOH	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
50% aq. citric acid	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.	Q.S.
DMDM hydantoin	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

¹ component amounts are expressed as percent of final composition

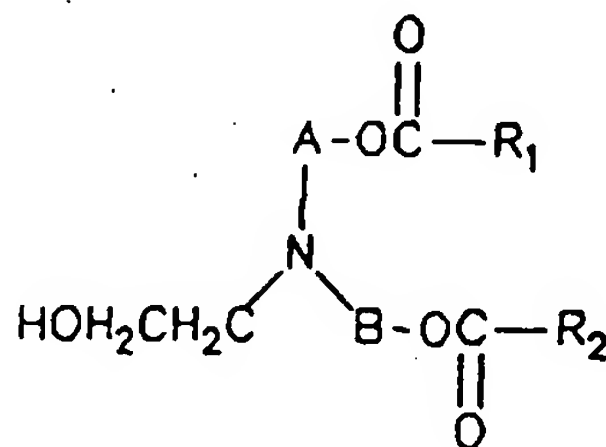
² N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxyethyl amine (neat)

³ N-methyl, N,N-di(β -partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N- β -hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate (75% in propylene glycol)

From the foregoing it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, various modifications may be made without deviating from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Claims

1. A hair conditioning composition comprising an effective conditioning amount of an alkanolamine derivative selected from the group consisting of:
an alkanolamine ester of the formula:

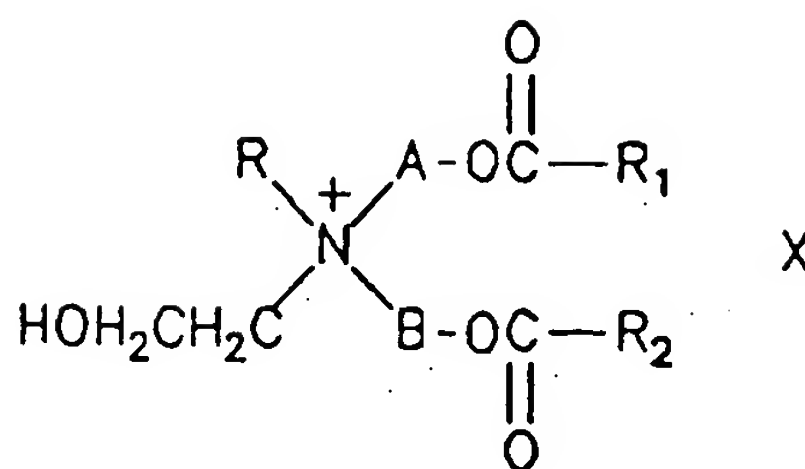


where

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms;

an alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt of the formula:



where

R is lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms; and

X is Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, RSO₃⁻, or RSO₄⁻; and

mixtures of the alkanolamine ester and the alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt.

2. A conditioning composition according to claim 1, wherein the amount of the alkanolamine derivative in the composition is about 0.1 % to about 20%.
3. A conditioning composition according to claim 2, wherein the amount of the alkanolamine derivative in the composition is about 1% to about 10%.
4. A conditioning composition according to claim 3, further comprising a silicone oil conditioning compound.
5. A conditioning composition according to claim 4, wherein the amount of the silicone conditioning compound is about 0.1% to about 25%.
6. A conditioning composition according to claim 5, wherein the amount of the silicone conditioning compound is about 0.5% to about 5.0%.
7. A composition according to claim 6, wherein the alkanolamine derivative is an alkanolamine derivative quaternary ammonium salt and R is methyl, R₁ and R₂ each is a mixture of C₁₅H₂₇ and C₁₅H₂₉ alkyl radicals, A and B are the same and represent ethylene, and X is methyl sulfate.
8. A composition according to claim 6, wherein the alkanolamine derivative is an alkanolamine derivative quaternary ammonium salt and R is methyl, R₁ and R₂ each is a mixture of C₁₇H₃₁ and C₁₇H₃₃ alkyl radicals, A and B are the same and represent ethylene, and X is methyl sulfate.
9. A composition according to claim 6, wherein the alkanolamine derivative is an alkanolamine ester and R₁ and R₂ each is a mixture of C₁₅H₂₇ and C₁₅H₂₉ alkyl radicals, and A and B are the same and represent ethylene.
10. A composition according to claim 6, wherein the alkanolamine derivative is an alkanolamine ester and R₁ and R₂ each is a mixture of C₁₇H₃₁ and C₁₇H₃₃ alkyl radicals, and A and B are the same and represent ethylene.
11. A composition according to claim 6, wherein the alkanolamine derivative is N-methyl, N,N-di(β-partially hydrogenated talloxyloxyethyl), N-β-hydroxyethyl ammonium methyl sulfate.
12. A composition according to claim 6, wherein the alkanolamine derivative is N-Methyl, N,N-di(β-partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N-β-hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate.
13. A composition according to claim 6, wherein the alkanolamine derivative is N-Methyl, N,N-di(β-partially hydrogenated palmitoyloxy ethyl), N-β-hydroxy ethyl ammonium methyl sulfate.

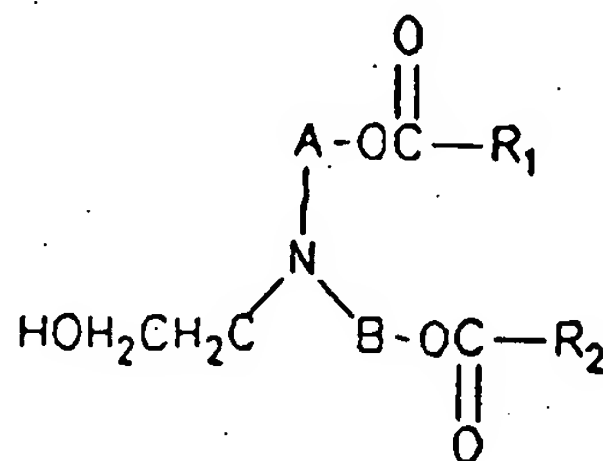
14. A composition according to claim 3, wherein the silicone conditioning compound is selected from the group consisting of amodimethicones, dimethicones, cyclomethicones, and mixtures thereof.

15. A method for preparing a hair conditioning composition comprising the steps of:

(a) mixing water with an emulsifier;

(b) heating the mixture;

(c) adding an alkanolamine derivative selected from the group consisting of:
an alkanolamine ester of the formula:

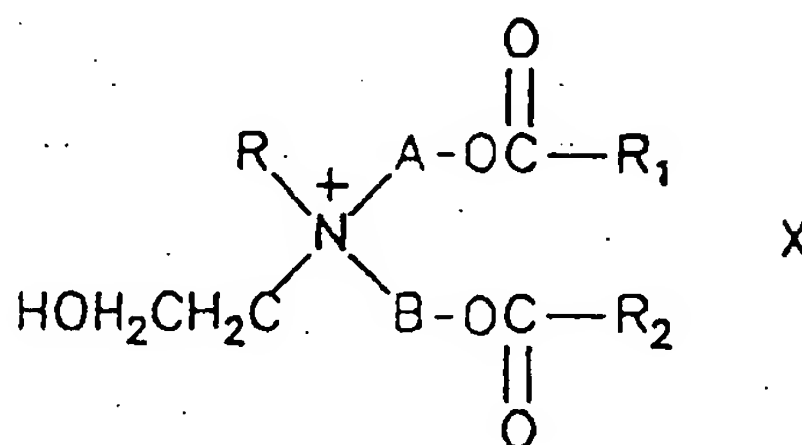


where

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms;

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms;

an alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt of the formula:



where

R is lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms; and

X is Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, RSO₃⁻, or RSO₄⁻; and

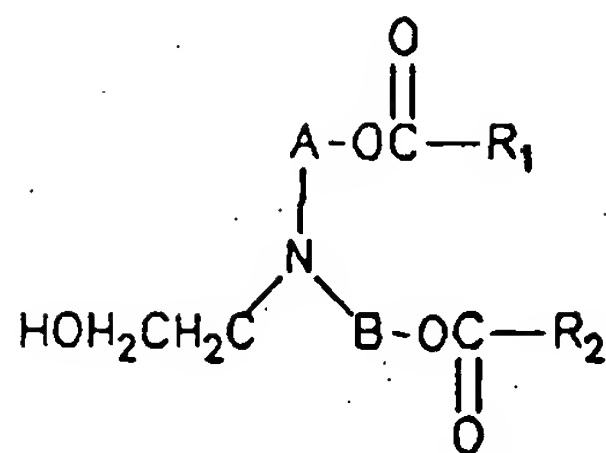
mixtures of the alkanolamine ester and the alkanolamine derivative quaternary ammonium salt; and

(d) cooling the mixture.

16. A method according to Claim 15, wherein the alkanolamine derivative is added as a mixture of the alkanolamine derivative in an alcohol or glycol.

17. A method according to Claim 16, wherein the alkanolamine derivative is added as a mixture of the alkanolamine derivative in isopropanol, ethanol or propylene glycol.

18. A method of conditioning hair comprising treating the hair with a conditioning composition comprising an alkanolamine derivative selected from the group consisting of:
an alkanolamine ester of the formula:

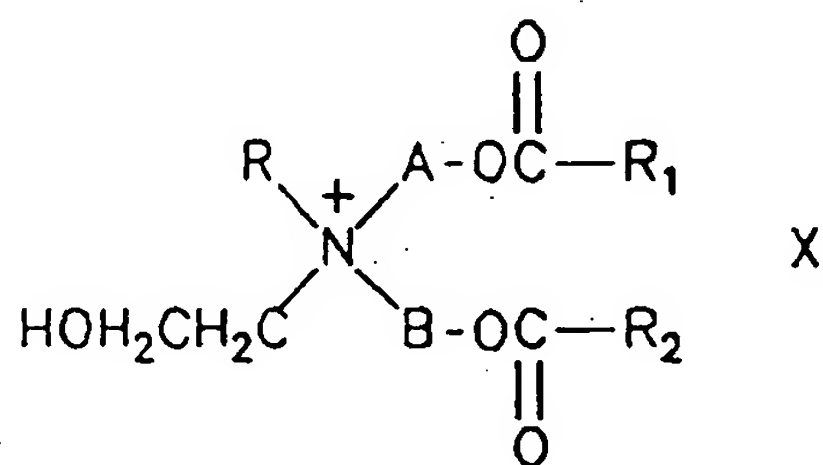


where

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms;

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms;

an alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt of the formula:



where

R is lower alkyl having 1-6 carbon atoms;

A and B are the same or different and represent lower alkylene having 1-6 carbon atoms; and

R₁ and R₂ are the same or different and represent alkyl or alkenyl groups having 8 to 40 carbon atoms; and

X is Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, RSO₃⁻, or RSO₄⁻; and

mixtures of the alkanolamine ester and the alkanolamine derivative quaternary ammonium salt.

19. A method according to Claim 18, wherein the composition further comprises a silicone conditioning compound.

20. A conditioning composition according to Claim 1, whereing the alkanolamine derivative is a mixture of alkanolamine ester and alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt, having a ratio of alkanolamine ester to alkanolamine ester quaternary ammonium salt of about 1:50.



European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 93 42 0326

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. CL.5)
X	DE-A-4 138 630 (HENKEL KGAA ET AL) * page 2, line 65 - page 3, line 8 * * page 3, line 25 - page 4, line 29 * * claims 1-8 *	1-3, 11-13, 16-18	A61K7/06 A61K7/50 A61K7/48
X	EP-A-0 309 052 (THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY) * page 2, line 5 - line 9 * * page 11, line 20 - line 47 * * claims 1-4,6-7,11-12 *	1-6, 11-19	
A	EP-A-0 367 939 (WELLA AG) * abstract *	1-20	
A	GB-A-2 102 288 (HELENE CURTIS INDUSTRIES INC.) * the whole document *	1-20	
D	& US-A-4 777 037		
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. CL.5)
			A61K
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search BERLIN		Date of completion of the search 12 JANUARY 1994	Examiner SIATOU E.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons * : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			